FRANCE. Press Law-Views of the Government-Chiffe Page, Thursday, Feb. 19, 1852.

The law upon the Press appeared in the Monitour of yesterday. I presume that it was taken out by the intervening steamer, and that you will have published and digested it before this letter reaches you. It is what was generally anticipated, except that the article laying an additional stamp duty on journals containing romances in the form of a feuilleton, has been suppressed. No foreign paper can be admitted into France, without an authorization, and even when this is obtained, every number will be subject to a stamp duty, as if published in the country. The manner of collecting this dutyone cent and a fifth-will be announced in a future decree. It amounts, virtually, to an increase in the postage. The caution-money is considerbly increased, the penalties for offenses of all sorts are largely augmented, and the journalists are hedged in by as formidable a set of repressive laws as were ever directed against any class of decent and respectable citizens. The com ments of the parties concerned, in their editorials to-day, are various. The Government journal, are, of course, abundantly complimentary in their remarks. The Debats dares to say but little, but it is decidedly hostile. The Pays is highly laudatory. The Assemble Nationale declares that the Press deserves what they have got-a regime that binds them hand and foot. Journalists have had the arrogance of late to assume the title and the privileges of "the Fourth Estate," and their pretentious foppery requires rough handling. The Presse manages to utter its opinion with such sincerity, and at the same time so skillfully avoids giving offense that I cannot for. bear translating a portion of its remarks:

"We are sure that the Government will not con-sider itself calumniated, if we say that its law has not for its object to favor the prosperity and the de-velopment of journalism. The Government does not concial its belief that the Press is an instrument

velopment of journalism. The Government does not concial its belief that the Press is an instrument of disorder and of subversion. It acts in harmony with this idea, and we believe that we shall tell an agreeable truth when we say that never did any legislation arm itself, against this inveterate enemy, with so formitable and so numerous precautions.

"As for ourselves, we are convinced that journalism is still possible under the present law, as under its predecessor. We have not to renew our profession of faith upon the utility of restriction upon the Press. Our epinion, that of the eminent man, whose ideas survive in this journal, is well known. To reduce the influence of the Press we continue to think that there is but one plan possible—to set it free and not to bind it in chains.

"Thought is like air and steam, po werful and dangerous only when it is confined.

"Moderation in expression does not exclude energy in conception.

"Journalism gains in concentration and force all that it loses in breadth.

"We do not conceal from ourselves any of the difficulties which the new law scatters thick upon our path. But the more difficult and perilous our mission, the more bonorable it becomes.

"We know that the menace of suspension is always suspended over our heads and that a simple decrea may at any moment close our mouth and annihilate an organ; but we believe that so serious a measure will be unwillingly taken by the Government, unless it be supported by public opinion.

"And it is precisely upon this support of public epinion, the only force that is indestrustable, that we count for sustenance in the difficult career upon which we are about to enter."

This is certainly a plain-spoken criticism-an

unflinching condemnation of the Government's elaborate law. It is the most daring declaration of dissidence of opinion between the edi. tors of a journal and the authorities that has appeared since the 2d of December. If frankes of this sort is tolerated, the Press will find itself certainly more at its ease than has been supposed. The law takes effect on the 1st of March. I cannot say whether the article compelling foreign journals to obtain a license, will be enforced against the few American papers that find their way into the country. It is espe cially directed against those published in Eng. land, Belgium, Germany, &c , large quantities of which are imported for daily consumption. But the stamp duty will be undoubtedly collect ed from the recipients by the carriers.

The Moniteur, in a communicated article, fires a tremendous broadside at the busy propagators of rumors of war-whether native or foreignand denies, energetically, all the assertions to the effect that the Government is meditating an ward, or Alp-ward. Foreign correspondents, and especially those of the London journals, are declared

"To present the liberation of the country, by the

"To present the liberation of the country, by the aid of audacious falsehoods, in a point of view wholly imaginary." "The Government since the 3d of December, has not armed one additional soldier, has not passed a general review, and has done mething which ought to awake the least susceptibility on the part of our neighbors.

"All the views of the Government are turned toward internal improvements. Unjust attacks cannot move it. It will not depart from its serenity, unless the rational honor or cignity should be attacked. Its attitude has not been for a single instant other than pacific, and all pieces of intelligence which represent it in another aspect are sourrious fables, which, after a refutation so formal as this, the Government will only treat with contempt."

Never, in my recollection, has the courtly Moniteur employed language so direct and un. mistakable. I can but regard it as timely and jus. tifiable. I have read in London journals, intelli gence purporting to come from Paris, which would seem to have been written in a camp, by a man astride of a cannon, smoking a slow-match by way of recreation. It may certainly be per. tinently asked, how long a usurping army will be content to remain inactive, and how long a period will elapse before it will insist on making itself an opportunity for promotion, for plunder for the boisterous gayety of a season of battle and victory? But no overt act has yet been committed which can at all warrant the broad asser tions and inferences of certain of the London correspondents; an impending war and a meditated invasion do not form the staple conversation in political salons as these gentlemen have pretended.

A decree in the Moniteur abolishes henceforth and forever all the holidays, anniversaries and fête days that the French nation has successive. ly adopted and kept sacred, after its several rev plutions and political earthquakes. The days of February, which inaugurated the Republic the days of July, which brought the Orleans fam. ily to the throne, the days of December, in which month the coup d'état, and the first and second elections of Louis Napoleon were effected, are all uniformly suppressed. The 15th of August is hereafter to be the only national feast. The official journal did not state what great event of universal interest had happened on that day, and those whose memory was treacherous, were fain to jog it by a reference to a Cyclopedia, ru. bric Napoleon, well knowing that they should find the amous date somewhere in the Uncle's memoirs. On the 15th of August, 1769, the Emperor was born. Orleanist, Legitimist and Republican may unite in celebrating this anniversary, and find themselves on neutral, if not hallowed, ground; just as Whig and Loco-Foco have an equal right and an equal interest to remember and revere the 22d of February. The Patrie, in commenting on this decree, takes occasion to re. mark that the 15th of August, besides being the birthday of the Emperor, is also Assumption Day, or the fete of the Virgin Mary-"one of the most sacred and touching feasts of Catholicism." "France is therefore, to a certain extent, confided to the protecting influence of the Virgin

and the Emperor !" It is a very good thing, for nations as well as for individuals, to have two strings to their bows. So thought the old lady when the horses were running away with her; she put her trust in heaven till the breeching broke, and then she gave up. The Patricis imitating the Pope and the Bishops, and is waxing blasphemous. To declare that France looks for protection to the Emperor and the Virgin, is placing them and, by implication, their offspring in one and the same category. Our Savior and the Duke of Reichstadt are thus brought into close communion. It will not be long before the Patrie tells us that the latter suffered crucifixion on Mount Calvary, while the former died some years ago at Rome. One would think that the Censors had been sleeping, if it were not known that they wink at whatever the Patrie thinks proper to publish, and that therefore their eyes must have been open, and not shut. As the Patrie is soon to be printed upon entirely new type, and as it has met with a flattering success since the coup d'état, we may judge that its course is approved and its blasphemy highly relished.

The various candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly are so little known to American readers, that I think it hardly worth while to enumerate any portion of them. One candidacy, however, will, I imagine surprise you-that of M. de la Gueronniere, editor of the Pays. He is the Government candidate in the department of Cantal, and in the issue of yesterday, defines his position in a somewhat apologetic style. It can be regarded as nothing less than a retraction of the opinions that he held before the coup d'état, and before journalists were compelled to write only upon one side of the question, or not write at all. He gave in his adhesion, long ago, and now ratifies and clinches the bargain by entering into the firm and accepting office under it. It is painful to see such instances of desertion and apostacy, and we cannot help asking by what wonderful influence they are effected. Into what mill or machine can men of honor and principle be put, and by a turn of a crank, be brought out Bonapartists? What is the crucible that possesses such melting, neutralizing, transforming qualities? You perhaps do not know, that Gueronniere, besides being joint-editor with Lamartine, was when a boy his pupil and protegé. The course of the one, dignified and unbending, contrasts ill with the sycophantic obedience of the other. I may add that the journals of to-day treat the candidacy of M. Gueronniere with marked coolness, if not with positive ridicule,

The oldest of the chiffoniers of Paris, and dean of the corporation, died this week. He had attained the good old age of seventy-five years, in spite of the sleepless nights, and the coarse food entailed upon him by his nauseous industry. He exercised his profession to the last. I have often seen him, both late at night and before cock crow in the morning, poking over heaps of rubbish, and winnowing the wheat from the chaff. Once in his life, this man found a diamond of price, wedged in between two paving-stones. It formed the nucleus of his fortune, which descends to his son, a chiffonier like himself, but who has neither seen nor spoken to his father, for fifteen years. Whatever may have been his offense, he seems to have obtained the paternal forgiveness, for he inherits a cottage on the road to Italy, and seven bags of silver coins, amounting in all to the snug sum of 28,000f. It is said that the son will not be weaned from his ancestral pursuit by this accession to wealth and consideration. He prefers to continue and to end his days as he began them, amid putrifying cabbage-leaves and moldering bones, the sweepings, the scrapings and the leavings of the city's kitchen, fire-place and table.

From chiffeniers to Galignani's Messenger, which lives on pickings and stealings, the transition is not as sudden as it might perhaps seem The enterprise and industry of this journal are remarkable. Some days ago, the Washington arrived at Southampton from New-York, with several days later dates, and intelligence which was to the American, at least, interesting and important. The mail for Paris crossed the channel to Havre and arrived here 24 hours before the English papers containing her news. Mr. Galignani, with complete files of American journals in his office, neither alluded to their receipt nor to the arrival of the Washington. He waited a day and then snipped a curt, insignificant telegraphic paragraph from The London Globe. There is in fact no one in the establishment capable of taking a file of papers and extracting or condensing the prominent features of interest. The justice of the Messenger is fully equal to its energy. We received news a day or two ago of the successive stoppages at Halifax of the Humboldt and the Niagara, from stress of weather. The misadventure of the American ship is treated at some length by Mr. Galignani, and not one syllable of mention is made of the similar misfortune of the Cunarder. We learned also, yesterday, by tele. graph, of the arrival of the Arctic at Liverpool, after the shortest passage on record. Mr. Galignani chronicles the fact of the arrival in his paper, having consented to do so for a consideration I beg you not to suppose that this indifference is in any way consequent upon the restrictions placed upon the Press. The Censure is perfectly willing that fast passages should be made, and that journals published in France should an. nounce them to their readers. Mr. Galignani is inspired by his own meanness, and you can judge of the sordid spirit in which his whole establish ment is conducted by the few facts which I have G. B. F.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS BY THE AMERICA.

- We subjoin a sketch of the debate and division in the House of Commons, which resulted in the resignation of Lord John Russell. His parting fling at Lord Palmerston shows that the Premier fell in full possession of his faculties:

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On the question that the report of the Committee on the Local Militia Act be received, Lord Jenn Russell recapitulated the leading provisions of the proposed measure, the principal point being that it was now intended to permit substitutes to be found under certain restrictions; all parties in the House appeared to be convinced of the necessities which existed for some such measure, and all he now asked was that they would allow him to introduce his bill, in order that its details might be fairly and fully considered.

Lerd Palmerston said it was exceedingly necessary that whatever measure was introduced should be based upon a right principle, and the amendments which he intended to move upon the Ministerial Bill would make it less objectionable in this respect. The chief amendment he proposed to move was intended to make the title of the bill harmonize with its provisions. According to the title, the bill was intended to provide for the levying of a local militia, but the body which was to be raised according to its provisions would not be grained according to its provisions would not be local, but general: it would not be confined to England, or Ireland, or Scotland merely, but was to be sent to any part of the United Kingdom where it might be required, in this respect he quite agreed with the Government measure, but he considered it to be improperly framed. He thought, however, that the bill did not go far enough. He thought it should have been founded upon the old regular Militia Act, and should have provided fot the enrollment of a more efficient and a permanenr military force, better fitted to protect the country from any attempt which might be made upon it. [Cheers.] The Noble Lord concluded by moving the omission of the word "Local" from the title of the bill.

Mr. M. Gibsor contended that no case had been

using it for the reduction of those taxes which rest upon the humbler classes. Considering the in mense sums which had been voted by the House from time to time, he could not believe that the country was in so cefenseiess a state as represented, and he believed the bill had been got up for political purposes. If, however, a militia were necessary, he should infinitely prefer the proposition of the Prime Minister to the amendment of Lord Palmerston.

Lord J. Russell said he could understand the position which was taken by Mr. Hume and Mr. Gibaya, but he really could not understand the osposition which had been made by the noble lord (Palmerston.) That noble lord came forward, and, in what he must say was a most unusual manner, said to the Minister of the Crown, you shall not propose your plan to the House, but you shall not propose your plan to the House, but you shall not propose your plan to the House, but you shall not propose your ademand made before, and, of course, he could not agree to it. (Cheers.)

Mr. Disraeli argued that, if a motion was intended by the Government, founded upon a principle which an independent member believed to be erroneous. It was usdoubtedly competent and constitutional for that member to move an amendment to it.

Sir G. Grey said that Mr. Disraeli had misuaderstood Lord John Russell. What he had objected to was that Lord Palmerston, instead of allowing the bill already prepared to be brought in, asked that another bill should be introduced instead, the details of which were not known.

Mr. Deedes supported the amendment, and Mr. Alr. Deedes supported the amendment, and Mr.

which were not known.

Mr. Deedes supported the amendment, and Mr. Hume the Ministry. Mr. S. Herbert thought it would be better for the word local to be omitted, in order that the whole question might be open to consideration. After remarks from Col. Thompson. Mr. Fox Maule and Mr. Chateris, the House divided, when

Lord J. Russell then intimated his intention to

Lord J. Russell then intimated his intention to abandon the measure.

Lord Palmerston expressed his surprise that the Government should thick it right thus to abandon their proof functions and shrink from their duty to the country. (Cheers]

Lord J. Russell replied that the House, having thus expressed their want of confidence in the ministerial bill, it was not his duty to press it any further. (Loud cheers] He moved that Lord Palmerston and Mr. Bernal do bring in a bill on the subject. (Cheers and loud laughter.)

Sir B. Hall called upon the noble lord to say plainly that he would no longer continue to preside over the Government of the country.

Lord J. Russell stated that he thought he had made his meaning sufficiently clear, and again intimated that having lost the confidence of the House, he could no longer continue in office.

The other business was hurriedly disposed of, and the House abruptly adjourned at 25 minutes past nine.

News has been received of Her Majes-

nine.

News has been received of Her Majesty's ship Enterprise, dispatched in search of Sir John Franklin, which left England to renew her search on the 2d of April last. At the date of the letters (8th July,) the Enterprise was off Cape Prince of Wales. After leaving England little way could be made in beating with the Enterprise, a vessel built for encountering ice, and it took them twenty-six days to reach the total Lloyd (Bonin Islands.) where they remained en days—leaving on the 6th May. On the 31st, the southern edge of the ice was reached off Cape St. Thaddée. On the 3d June they entered the ice, in latitude 65° 25°. After leaving the Bonin Islands they experienced very bad weather, losing a topmast and several other spars. On entering the ice they were completely at its mercy, being drifted north. During the drift they were carried past Dismed Island at the distance of a mile, and were closely beset until the 1st July, when they got into open water, and in two days reached Cape Prince of Wales, where they found the Plover, much shaken from her third Winter's sojourn in those regions. The Plover had not found any traces of Sir John Franklin. There were reports of white men seen at the source of the Darabin River. Search was made by Assistant Surgeon Adams, but nething was made by Assistant Surgeon Adams, but nething was made by Assistant Surgeon Adams, but nething was found. The Plover is expected soon with full details of this search. But little further intelligence is expected even from the Enterprise.

—An amateur chemist of Nottingham, while engaged recently in testing the Chevalier Claussen's chemical process of making cotton, not having any flax straw at hand, tried it upon oat straw. To his astonishment, after the silica and gums, which enter into the composition of oat straw in greater proportions than in flax, had been dissolved, he obtained a large quantity of good cotton. The opinion he formed from this and subsequent experiments is, that the common straws of this country may be profitably con -News has been received of Her Majes-

-Intelligence has been received from —Intelligence has been received from Dorchester, England, that two men, named Thomas Sergeant and Allen, belonging to the Amazon, have landed at Weymouth. They assert that they were picked up by a Dutch vessel after floating about with two others (who perished from cold) for two days upon a life-buoy. Sergeant states that they were not far from the Amazon when she blew up, and that a piece of the wreck struck Allen on the shoulder, and that he thought he was killed. Allen is said to have the mark upon his shoulder now. The story is scarcely credited.

-It is stated on very good authority, —It is stated on very good authority, that, in order to stimulate the circulation of gold in England, it is intended to limit, if not altogether stop, the future issue of £5 notes from the Bank of England. Should this plan be carried out, the English public will have to use more bullion in small money transactions than is at present customary.—Some notes of other denominations will, it is stated, also be more limited in number than hitherto.

- All kinds of rumors concerning the intentions of France in respect to Belgium, circulate in Paris. They derive importance from the fact that the Belgiam Government has just ordered an augmentation of 100 men in each of the Battalions of the regiments of the line of the Belgian army. As the 49 battalions, this will make the total augment 4900. It is reported also, says the Presse, that the Government intends to apply to the Chambers for a credit of 6,000,600r. for the establishment of an intrenched camp in the environs of Antwerp, and for putting into a state of defense the Tete de Flanders.

—We observe also that during the last fornight several agents from the leading fron foundries in Belgium have been in England for the purpose of engaging a number of the best engineers and machinists for their establishments. From 180 to 200 have left London for Ostend, and many others are to follow.

-A joint stock company has been formed. with a capital of £200,000, in 40,000 shares of £5 each, for the purpose of establishing breweries on a comprehensive plan, to supply unadulterated ale and porter at prices below those at present charged by the London brewers.

—Mr. Charles Mare, the eminent ship-

builder of Blackwall, has challenged the Americans to run a vessel sgainst any one that they can produce for a thousand guineas. The tunnage of the ship to be from 50 to 386 tuns.

—The metal found in the Isle of Skye.

and supposed to be gold, turns out to be utterly worthless. "All is not gold that glitters."

—The Magistrates of Middlesex, Engand, talk of withdrawing the license from publicans who hire barmaids to figure in the Bloomer costume.

— Her Majesty has given apartments in Hampion-court Palace to the widows of the gallant officers, Pennycuick and Cureton, who fell in the -The amount of duties collected in

Southampton during the past year has increased from about £60,000 to £90,000, being fully 50 per cent. on the sum collected during any previous year.

—The Russian force in the Baltic at the present moment numbers forty-two sail of the line all powerfully equipped, ably manned, extensively stored, and ready for action!

-The Journal de Genève announces a strike of 400 working jewellers, on account of a misunderstanding with the masters.

—By the bark Penyard Park, from Syd-

ney, £40,000 in Australian gold was reported.

Near St. Sevier there lives an old Near St. Sevier there hves all our soldier with a false leg, a false arm, a glass eye, a complete set of false teeth, a silver nose covered with a substance resembling flesh, and a silver plate replacing part of his skull; he was under Napoleon, and these are his trophies.

Items of Literature and Art.

-Robert Browning has just published the Letters of Shelley, with an introductory essay, It will be a work of great interest, not only for the believe, occupied Shelley's house at Pisa, and we know of no man who could be ter do the work he

- HARTLEY COLERIDGE'S "Lives of Northern Worthies" has just appeared under the editorial care of his brother, to whom the public owes the interesting and pathetic memoir and the collection of poems and Marginalia, of a man whose brief career was at once uneventful and tragic. The sonnets of Hartley Coleridge are not surpassed by any in the language. When will Mesers. Ticknor, Reed & Fields, of Boston, issue their long-announced reprint of his life and poems:

-Mr. Kinglake, whose name, by reaon of a single work, Eothen, refuses to be associated with the Temple and St. Stephens, and whom it is hard to recognize as "the learned gentleman," is a candidate for the representation of Bridgewater. He is a decided liberal, (most literary men are.) and says he would gladly aid a "boid and decisive mea-sure of reform."

-ROBERT BLACKWOOD, one of the famous Edinburgh firm, is just dead. An Edinburgh A bester understanding was never exemplified between author and publisher; on the part of the former, unbounded confidence, affection and esteem; on the part of the latter, the utmost liberality, asgacity, and enterprise. Mr. Black wood died in the 44th year of his age.;

- WHEN THE late Marshal Soult was Spain he rifled the Spanish galleries of some of their finest pictures. His famous collection is to be sold at auction in Paris, by order of his executors.

- A copy of the 1640 edition of Ben Jozson's "Works," containing on the inside of one of the covers an unpublished poem in the handwriting of the great poet, was sold recently in London for £14.

- THALBERG, according to the English papers, is coming to America. They say he has contracted engagements here.

- KURLEANDER, the oldest of pianists. and no doubt of all musicians, died at Prague a few days ago, aged 100.

- MADAME SONTAG is now performing at Frankfort, and Madame Castellan at Brussels. - MISS HELEN FAUCIT has, by mutual

consent, canceled her engagement with Mr. Bunn. - There is to be an operatic performance at Drury-lane Theater, under the patronage of her Majesty, for the benefit of the sufferers by the Amarica.

-AT MUNICH, his Royal Highness the Prince Adaloert has been sustaining the baritone part in Mercadante's "Elisa e Ciaudio," at the Court Theater.

-Singers' SALARIES are high at the Im-

perial Theater at St. Petersburgh; Grisi and Marie have each £4,000 for a season of six months; Mdme Medori, who is rapidly rising in her profession, has £2,000; and the other principal singers, male and female, are paid in proportion. le, are paid in proporti -Braham, now in his 87th year, has been

singing in London. He sang among other of his old favorities "the Bay of Biscay." It seems to have been an occasion of painful curiosity rather than satisfaction.

-A GENTLEMAN of Edinburgh recently purchased an antique bust, which purports to be that of Antonia Augusta, the second daughter of Marc Antony and the celebrated Octavia, the sister of Au-

-The English duties upon French book — The English duties upon French books and engravings have been reduced. On books, viz: Works originally produced in the United Kingdom, and republished at any place within the dominious of France, and exported thence into the United Kingdom, a duty of £2 10s per cent.: on works published, or republished, in any place within the dominons of France, and exported thence into the United Kingdom, and not being works originally produced in the United Kingdom, a duty of 15s. per cent. On prints or drawings, plain or colored, published at prints or drawings, plain or colored, published at any place within the dominions of France, and ex-ported thence into the United Kingdom, single, each, id.; bound or sewed, the dozen, lid.

BUENOS AYRES.

The following extracts from the circular of Messrs Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., up to the 1st of January, and received by the latest arrival, give some additional commercial and political items of interest from Buenos Avres. Our previous advices

interest from Buenos Ayres. Our previous advices already reach to Jan. 12th:

"The trade generally through the year has failed to remunerate, and it has been with much regret that we have seen a gradual and steady failing off in prices, with a very diminished consumption. There has been a growing distrust in the state of our political affairs, and a continued depreciation in our currency, since the moath of July—and an uneasiness in regard to the future, which has borne very heavily on every branch of business.

The stege of Montevideo, which had lasted nearly nine years, has been raised, from a total dispersion of the besieging army by the forces of Urquiza united with the power and and of Brazil, and altinough that most desirab e event has occurred, it has been found that the country has been left in a situation bordering on extreme poverty, and many years will be required ere they can again be placed in a position such as they were before the siege was laid on. From that place, our friends will wait on you with their advices as to the prospects for the coming year. We, at the present time, are threatened with invasion by the army of Urquiza, and it is supposed, at this time, he is on this side of the River Parana, with a large force, and the preparations made by this Government for meeting him are also very large, there being now under arms, and fully equipped, full 25,000 men, of which a large part are veterans.

The necessity on the part of the Government to

reterons.

The necessity on the part of the Government to avail itself of all its force to repel the invasion, has called into the service every man of sufficient age and strength to bear arms, and, in consequence, the country is without workingmen, except foreigners, and at a time when our crops are coming forward. Strong fears are entertained that the wheat cannot be harvested, and the late heavy rains will materially injure that valuable crop.

be harvested, and the late heavy rains will materially injure that valuable crop.

It will be seen that the export of Hides to the United States falls somewhat short of the former years, and the stock remaining in our market on sale is not so large. We estimate the number of pieces suited to the American markets to be 25,000.

For Spain and Germany, there is an active demand, and at prices which cannot leave much maritis to huster.

gin to buyers.

The issue of paper money is now large, the expenses of the war being at a very heavy rate daily, and the faith of the Government is preserved by prompt payment. Latterly some stringent laws having been passed in the H. R. in regard to the specular than the special payment is the property of the product in the special payment.

prompt payment. Latterly some stringent laws having been passed in the H. R. in regard to the speculations in coin, have had the tendency to keep matters a fittle more equal, and less fluctuation has occurred than for some time past.

The present rate of the Ounce is 317 each, the number in the place very great, and there are many seeking investment on good security, without avail too little is doing to allow of any great demand for the gold. It will be quite impossible to give any opinion as to the future course of the coin, as all will depend on circumstances, over which the commercial community have no control.

Freights, during the principal part of the year, have ruled at a fair rate only, and some periods when they have been very low, and also not obtain able. For a short time they advanced, and were high, but the quite unexpected opening of the port of Montevideo released many vessels there, and they have now become exceedingly dull. We give our quotation of present prices, with the remark that to obtain full charters of any but small vessels is impossible, and the prospects are by no means promising.

Greenway & Co., in their Rio Janeiro Circular of

is impossible, and the prospects are by no means promising.

Greenway & Co., in their Rio Janeiro Circular of Jan 13, say: "We have nothing new to advise, and the country appears to be prospering. The slave trade is almost entirely checked, owing not only to the vigiliance of the cruisers, but to that of Brazilian authorities on shore. We know that letters have lately been intercepted from owners of slavershere to their captains, giving them orders to proceed to Havana, as there is no chance of their being able to land a cargo on this coast. The Government continues to keep a large naval and military force on the River Plate, from which quarter our dates are to the 6th Jan. Gen. Urquina's army had crossed the Parana, and was within 35 leagues of Buenos Ayres. He had been joined by the troops of Gen. Manzilla, and during his further advance was expected to meet with sympathy, instead of opposition from the Gevernor's troops."

Dry Hide, for North America cost, exchange, 11tc.

Dry Hides for North America cost, exchange, 1140 The Providence Journal of the 5th inst. publishes the following extract of a letter from an officer of the U. S. Navy. No date is given :

U. 8. Navy. No date is given:

"Roeas appears to be on his last legs, as Urquiza has crossed the river, and is approaching Buenos Ayres Manuclita was well and in good spirits, when my informant left Buenos Ayres, a few weeks ago She told him they did not fear Urquiza, but as for the Brazilians, "quien sabe?" That was humbug. Urquiza is by all odds the most formidable antagonist, under existing circumstances. Manzilla's forces had abandoned him, and he had returned "sick!" to Buenos Ayres. The reign of the dictator is over, but whether the country will be much berefited by a change of masters is an open question."

Manuelita is the only daughter of Rosas, and ex-ercises a great influence over him, and upon public affairs. Her name constantly figures in diplomatic concerns. Manzilla is the brother in law of Rosas, and the commander-in-chief of the Argentine forces.

Arrival of the Empire City.

Arrival of the Empire City.

The Empire City arrived on Saburday merning from New-Orleans and Havana, March 1.

The steamship Ohio arrived at Havana Feb. 29, from Chagres, and was to sail again for Chagres immediately on the arrival of the steamship Georgia from New-York.

The steamship Falcon arrived at Havana March 1.

The steamship Isabel sailed from Havana for Charleston Feb. 29.

FFEUE-82.30 for Lord & Taylor, \$1,93 for Boeboe & Co., and \$500 for Juan B. Luna Sobrine.

PASSENGERS-COE Fremont, lady, 2 chiddren and 2 servants. Mator Pasqual, Capt. Palmer and indy, C. F. Powell and lady, Capt. Murray, F. Marriat, G. H. Heap, Mrs. J. White and daughter, D. C. Gilbert, lady and on d. Mins Caroline Van Antwerp, Mins Mary V. Massicat, Charles Lighton, Adam Cople, S. Moss, J. Hart, Ranneen Larie, N. Graca, E. Rubin, autonio Binato, Capt. Histoncock, Mr. Saleray, A. Oidelmend, Charles Jahuston, G. W. Curlis, A. Halley, J. Adama, Jacob Binato, C. Chille, Mr. Nicholl, Thos. Evans, J. Cobb. Mr. Green, John Alling, Mrs. Tominson and son. W. Welson, A. L. Turner, G. McDonald, D. Berjam, W. Welsenhad, E. Dunkin, W. Greener, W. Hellesly, W. Panchild, G. M. Grand, J. Nile, J. Sweeny, P. Tilliston, J. W. Lindarray, W. Bleening, Capt. Smith. T. G. Gilleston, A. E. Bundarra, W. Wilsening, Capt. Smith. T. G. Gilleston, A. Elwins, E. Leydke, J. Thompson, R. Montzonery, Peter Store, J. Lawrece, J. D. Russell, D. Golffrey, A. Dubon, J. B. Lyon, F. A. Beas, A. Christian, G. Branharte, A. A. Wheeler.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tripune, EXXIId CONGRESS First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Sauguay, March 6, 1852.

Mr. Brale made a personal explanation.

The rentleman from Ohio (Mr. Campbell) yesterday remarked that none, or at most but is w, of the Democrats in the last Congress had refused to give swamp lands to Arkensas, and other States.

The gentleman had referred to the Journal and said his name was there recorded in favor of the proposition so it is But he had always been opposed to such a disposition of the public lands, and had so declared repeatedly, both here and at home. He had denounced the bill as part and parcel of a system to squander the domains which belong to all the people of the Confederacy.

He must have voted in mistake or else the Journal is wrong. He appealed to Mr Harris of Tennessee, with whom he roomed, in proof of his position on this subject.

Mr. HARRIS confirmed what the gentleman asserted; and further, that Mr. Beale was op-posed to the Bounty Land Bill. Mr. CAMPBELL remarked that he did not

wish to place any gentleman at a false position. He had referred to the Journal, and quoted in general terms the votes of Democrats upon the subject. He did not understand the gentleman as intimating that he (Campbell) had been guilty of any improper action. Mr. BEALE-By no means.

Mr. Beale—By no means.

Mr. Campbell, was happy that the gentleman had placed himself right in this matter.

Mr. Johnson, of Tenn, said that frequent mistakes occur in the Journal, and as an instance, said that his name was on the Journal as voting for the bill establishing the Department of the Interior, when in fact he was lying at home sick at the time the bill was passed.

The House passed five private bills.

A Message was received from the Presidest, transmitting from the Treasury Department a statement of accounts of Prosper M. Wetmore. The Senate bills were all referred to

Committees, and the Speaker's table was cleared.

THE KENTUCKY DEAF AND DUND ASYLUM.

The Senate bill, extending for five years the time for selling the lands granted by Congress to the Kentucky Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, was

THE RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILBOA After a debate, the Senate bill for the re-

hief of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad—suspending the duty on rails, and proposing to pay the duties in mail service—was taken up, when Mr. MRADE (Va.) moved that the bill be put on its passage, and argued in favor of the motion.

Mr. NABORS (Miss.) moved that the bill be committed with instructions to inculre into the

be committed, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the duties on railroad iron.

The SPEAKER declared this out of order. Mr. NABORS then gave notice that he would submit the proposition at another time.

A debate ensued about the Road, and the House refused to lay the bill on the table, by Yeas, 64 "Nays, 199.

64 "Nays, 199.

The question was stated to be on the passage of the bill, pending which, the House went into Committee of the Whole, on the Homestead bill.

Mr. Davis (Mass.) was entitled to the

Mr. Davis (Mass.) was entitled to the floor, and it being understood that he intended to reply to Mr. Rantoul, many members took seats in the area, the better to listen to him. Much confesion for some time prevailed, succeeded by a silence seldom enjoyed in the hall.

Mr. Davis commenced by saying, on the 10th of January last he had occasion to make some remarks with regard to unjust aspersions on a distinguished citizen of Massachusetts (Mr. Webster.) The remarks were replied to, not by the gentleman to whom they were addressed, (Mr. Alleu.) but by another colleague, and the mode of reply was certainly such as to ment some sort of notice from him. With the attack which his colleague (Mr. Rantoul) thought fit to make on his public life, and with the reflections on his past course, he had no fault to find; all he had to say was, that the line of the remark was such as to invite comparison and challenge it, and which he (Mr. Davis) was disposed to institute. There were certain facts which his colleague omitted to notice. By making a skillful disposition of facts—all of them occurring many years ago, when he (Mr. Davis) unquestionably held what, for years past, he has considered extreme views—and by withholding other facts, his colleague had succeeded in sausing an erronceous impression in this House, and in the minds of those who do not know all the facts. If my colleague, after showing my course ten or fifteen years ago, had said that, since that period, when I held erroneous impression in this House, and in the minds of those who do not know all the facts. If my colleague, after showing my course ten or fifteen years ago, had said that, since that period, when I held opinions certainly intolerant med proscriptive, and which I do not intend to justify, I have voted twice for a slaveholding President, and that in 1844 I was elected a Delegate to the Convention, and favored the election of such a candidate; if he had gone on and said that in my own district, during two trials, I was opposed by the Free Soil party in Massachisetts; if he had said all this, it would not be necessary for me now to notice his remarks. During a life of observation and experience, it would be very singular if we did not sometimes change our views under the light of additional wisdom. This probably will be assented to by my colleague before I fainst. A period not longer than three weeks will serve him. [Laughter.] Changes will ever be found both in the minds of Northern and Southern gentlemen. If I am not misinformed, a Southern member on this floor, representing a staveholding constituency, at one period of his life held opinions similar to those I entertained; but this does not now interfere with his enjoyment of the confidence of a Southern constituency. My colleague has suggested that I have libelled Massachusetts. I only stated certain facts, from which he drew that inference, but if this is true, having contributed to these facts, it is for my colleague and his associates to put their hands to their mouths, and their only stated certain facts, from which he drew that inference, but if this is true, having contributed to these facts, it is for my colleague and his associates to put their hands to their mouths, and their mouths to the dust, for having given occasion to occurrences which can be thus construed. My colleague raid that the coalition between the Democrats and Free Soilers in Massachusetts was a masterly combination, and he said it would be a strange thing if men of different religions could not unite to extinguish a confagration. Now, suppose one part of the people at the fire should pour on tar, and the other water. This might be a fine thing for them, but the question is, how would it be for the householders and issurance companies! My colleague said, as far as he went, that it was impossible for any one holding the opinions I have held to be capable of sympathizing with a national party—and my colleague, therefore, turned from the coalition, to exhibit the ancient fossil remains pertaining to my past opinions. I now propose to follow that comparison with my colleague, which he somewhat imperiously invited, between my course and that suggested. To all the early part of my colleague's history, I am sure I am not disposed to attach much importance. My colleague will remember that, as far back as 1828—before Jacksonism had any distinct name—a few men got together to celebrate the victory at New-Orleans—but he took a cifferent view of the subject, and his inspiration broke out in song and poetry, thus:

"Strike the tonga!—blow the hugag!

"Strike the tongs !-blow the hugag! Let the loud hosanna sound !" (Laughter.) Mr. RANTOUL arose and asked-"On

what authority does my colleague attribute that poem to me !" Mr. Davis-That of the newspapers.

Mr. RANTOUL-I have nothing further to say. (Laughter.)
Mr. Davis-I ask whether I am right?

Mr. RANTOUL-I think you are wrong in quoting anything from rewspapers on anonymous authorny-[laughter]-and-"

Voices-" Is that true?" "He don't deny

Ha. ha !!! Mr. Davis resumed-If this is so deci-

Mr. Davis resumed—If this is so decidedly wrong, I suppose my colleague does not intend to follow my example. My colleague does himself less than justice in imputing to me, as I think he does, that is 1840, before the Massachusetts Legislature, I was the first to succeed in introducing and carrying through various resolves relative to the Slavery question; but as far back as 1838 every word and syllable of these Massachusetts resolves were anticipated by my colleague of the Essex District, being a democratic candinate. In a letter dated Gloucester, Nov 3, 1838, in answer to certain questions, he said he had always regarded Slavery as a curse, and took strong ground in favor of the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and enforced, likewise, the power of Congress over the inter-State Slave Trade. His colleague has gone into political action under the resolution of the Baltimere Platform, which declared that all the efforts of the abolitionist to induce Congress to interfere with Slavery would lead to alarming and dangerous consequences. In 1843, pending the question of the annexation of Texas, President Tyler appointed my colleague to the Collectorship of Boston, and I therefore suppose that his opinious were in conformity with those of Tyler. In 1844 and 1848 my colleague was a member of the Baltimere Convention, at which the same resolution was passed. Mr. Davis traced Mr. Rantoul through other political wineings, and said that his colleague in May, 1846, was elected a member of a peace sectety.

Mr. RANTOUL (quickly responding) —I was never elected, and never went to a peace society. It was another gestlemen of the same name.

was another gentlemen of the same name.

Mr. Davis resumed—In a State Convention to 1848, of which his collesque was a member, a resolve was passed somewhat to to is effect: "That it is not safe to retain persons in office who entertain dectrines calculated to weaken the Union. This was understood to apply to Governor Morton, who was reported to be in favor of Van Buren. Mr. Davis then spoke of the meeting gotten up in Boston in November, 1850 in favor of austaining the Compromise measures. His collesque was in vited to address the meeting, for he had said he approved of them. The only doubt was, however—as he was running for Congress—whether he had not better decline to express his opinions. In the winter of 1850, a combina-

tion was still carried on between the Democrate and Free Soilers. In that bargain a Free Soiler was to be elected to the Senate for any years, and a Democrate for any mouths. My colleague was elected, as one part of the arrangement. I would ask is Colonal Bissel in the house! (Voices, "No.") Is Colonal Bissel in the house! (Voices, "No.") Is Colonal Bissel in the house! (Voices, "No.") Is Colonal Bissel in the house! (No.") Is any gentleman from Hithous present! [A voice, "Yes, Sir "] I wish to know the character of the Editor of The Springfall Register! Is it good or bad!

Mr. Campuski, of Illinois—Good, Sir.
Mr. Davis—On the Ist of Feb., 1851, the

Mr. Campuslit, of Illinois—Good, Sir.

Mr. Davis—On the 1st of Feb., 1851, three
weeks before my collesque took his seat in the 8m
ate, he was in Illinois, attending to Railroads befor
the Legislature. At that time appears ha article at
the paper, to this effect; "We have seen it chased
in the Seward papers, that Mr. Rantoul authorish
his name to by used by the Massachusetts Colition.
That gentleman is now in this city, and denies the
assertion. He has ever norn known as an ultra ha
mocrat devoted to the Union, and is opposed to the
agitations which threaten its existence." I under
stand that the original of this is row in existence
and the manuscript boars a strong resemblance to
of my colleague. (Laughter!) This, ho serve, and
not be the case, as the article further on pays are oileague some compliments and he is too models une
to speak favorably of himself. (Laughter!) to be
that time my colleague was opposed to e sittlesian;
three weeks from that time he came here and hab
his seat in the Senate, thus ratifying that part of the
bargain. Having taken up the goods, he was boand
to pay for them just as he would for cheese ad
onions. Mr. Davis pursued Mr. Ranton shill he
ther, but the above will give an idea of his peech
lin conclusion, he expresse! the opinion that the
tail of the Fugitive Slave law may require alegation; He believed, however, that there is an inventage
sentiment leading the public mind to settle down on
the basis that one part of the Constitution is admiing as another. As to the details, the time has na
arrived for making any change in the Fugitive Slave
law. It may come rather in calm than is store
when the different sections will acopt another will
man was specking, and he may therefore be upperted to rep y. Mr. Davis-On the 1st of Feb., 1851, three

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 6, 1802. In the Senate the bill to District the State and the new apportionment has passed to engross was every Senator present voting to its favor.

Horrible Trugedy in Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 6, 1892

James White, residing in Maiden-lane, near Ben

st., returned to his home drunk at 4 o'clack to morning. He immediately commenced beating in two children, a girl of 14 and a boy of 3 years of ap.

He afterward seized a razor, out both their thous and his own and set fire to the house.

The firemen were soon on the spot and extinguished the flames, when the bodies of all three were found, considerably charred by the fire, and he throats cut from ear to ear. The skulls of the didren were broken, as if with an ax.

His wife fled from the house last evening on scount of his drunken violence, having no fear forthe safety of her children, to whom he was always in.

The Murder of soung Lehman.

The Murder of Young Lemman.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 6, 182.

The brothers Suppensit, charged with the moies of Jacob Lehman, were called up for arrayacum in the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning. The indictment was read in Polish, but when the prisoners were called upon to placed, their counsi made a motion to quash the indictment. Argument is postponed till Monday.

The trial of James MoBride for the murder of his brother; a progressible. other is progressing. Smuggling on the Steamer Americ

Boston, Saterday, March 6, 1864. steamer America, an attempt to smuggle 20 packages of lace goods ashore, was discovered by the Custom House Officers, and the goods were sense; they had been placed in the wagon which came for the control of the cont

the dirty linen, and were wrapped up in the cloths.

The value of the goods setzed is between \$2.86 and \$3,000. An investigation by the agent has showed that the guilty party on board the boat we one of the head watters. The America has been seized by the Collector in accordance with the law TEXAS.

By the arrival, this morning, of the steam hip Mexico, we have received Galveston papers in the 20th uit.

the 20th ult.

The following are some of the principal acts this passed the Legislature:

To render valid to legal cleimants patents for lands issued in the names of deceased soldiers.

Giving demages on crafts and bills of exchange.

To incorporate the Texas and Louisians Reliced Co.

Co.
Supplement to the act to incorporate the Galvaston and Red River Railroad Co.
To incorporate the Texas Central Railroad Co.
To incorporate the Western Texas Railroad Co.
Confirming the action of the Auditor and Confrailer in relation to the public debt.
Requesting the Governor to solicit the Presidest to extend the Eighth Military Department so as to embrace the entire frontier of Texas.
To restore lands sold for taxes and purchased by the State to the former owners, upon certain conditions.

To provide for the payment of the debt of the late Republic of Texas.

To provide for the erection of a State Capital.
The Capital bill apprepriated \$100,000 for the erec-

To provide for the eraction of a State Cantal.

The Capitol bill appropriated \$100,000 for the erection of a State House, and provides for the election of two Commissioners and a Superintendent, violation of the building.

The schooner Resulte, Gosse, master, arrived at Indianola from Biloxi, Miss., on the 15th tatt. viii 47,000 feet of lumber to 3 A. White & Co. Pachiletin says that a regular lumber trade has been opened between Indianola and Biloxi.

On the subject of Indian outrages The San Asimic Ledger of the 12th first. says:

We mentioned in our last that the Indians has stelen a number of horses and mules, the property of Gov. Nelson and Capt. Skillman, on the Leona. Gov. Nelson and two or six others followed ta pursuit, and taking the trail overtook the Indians on the Leona, and recovered the animals. The Indian proved Wacoes. There were but three of them see by the pursuing party, one of whom they killed. The one killed they believe to be the celebrated Big Foot, who was supposed to have been killed at Autin, in 1841. He had several scars upon his bedy, which they supposed he had received in former battless with the frontier settlers.

Correspondance of The Pleayane.

Brownsyller, Toesday, Feb. 17, 1852.

ties with the frontier settlers.

Correspondence of The Picayane.

Brownsville, Toesday, Feb 17, 1832.

A singular and caring robbery was committed here night before last. The U.S. garrison was elered, and a large number of twolve pound half taken therefrom by some person or persons abknown. In consequence of the small number of men now at this post the guard at the gate is removed at night to the magazine, some distance of, and there was, therefore, no impediment to the catrance of any person, either by climbing the fence or from the river in a boat. Some persons asset that they were taken over into Matamorce during the night, and there where the footsteps of a large number of men a mules can be plainly seen. Others say that hower this may be, they have no doubt that Gen. And will receive the beautif of them.

From the Mexican Boundary Committies

We have late advices from the Boundary Commission. Mr J. R. Bartlett, the Commission on the part of the United States, has been hearding to the 10th of January. He was then at Marting to the 10th of January. He was then at Marting to the 10th of January. He was then at Marting conveyance to San Francisco. He had proceeded, late in Neveinber, or early in December, he Martina Commissioner, Gen. Pedro Garca Conde, with the common purpose of procuring provision for their respective parties. At this place General Conde was taken sics, but there being so physician there, he was removed to Arispe, the old capital of the State of Sonora. The change was, however, of no avail, for he died on the 19th of December, specify years.

Gen. Conde dezervedly enjoyed a high reputation not only among his own people, but with those of whatever other country he had held intercourse. He was a statesman, soldier, scholar, and shifted plomatist, a patriotic able and accomplished manby the officers of the United States who know has been been some the Senate for the State of Sonora.

Finding no powisions at Santa Cruz, Mr. Builds was unable to go back to the Gila, but toox routs for Mazatlan, where he arrived on the 10th of January. Soon after he had left Santa Cruz, hadding reached him of the sickness of about fifty of the Mexican escort which had accompanied hum and Gen. Conce thither.

Gen. Carresco, who had been sent in the summer by the Mexican Gevernment, with a force of the men, to renew the occupation of a town abademic to the Indians, and to keep the Apaches in chest, had also died suddenly of cholera.

The latest date from Ligut. Whipple's puty a San Diego is February ist; that branch is reported as having been reduced in number, and was to sin immediately back for Ei Paso. We have late advices from the Boundary

Dr. A. H. Wilder, of Sprit

Mass., failed some time since and went to California, leaving his wife and family to earn their daily bread for the time. A few days since the average creditors of the bankrupt met at the residence of their debtor's wife, in compliance with her invita-